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SMALL FOREST LANDOWNERSHIPS OREGON AND WASHINGTON



U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Region Six, Portland, Oregon

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Small Forest Landownerships Oregon and Washington

Ву

Division of State & Private Forestry



U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
Region Six, Portland, Oregon

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INTRODUCTION

1

One family in ten owns a small forest!

Statistics from the Timber Resource Review, a 3-year study of the Nation's timber situation, points out that half of the private commercial forest land in Oregon and Washington is in "small" private holdings of less than 5,000 acres.

The Timber Resource Review divides private holdings into 3 classes:

Small or "Class 3 owner" is one having 10 or more but less than 5,000 acres.

Medium or "Class 2 owner" is one owning from 5,000 to 49,999 acres.

Large or "Class 1 owner" is one owning 50,000 or more acres.

The importance of the small or "Class 3 owner" for the States of Oregon and Washington is evidenced in the following tabulation:

	Number	Are	a
	of	Thousand	Percent
Owner Class	owners	acres	of total
Private:			
Class 3 owner (Small)	83,696	9,854 <u>1</u> /	22
Class 2 owner (Medium)	186	2,865	6
Class 1 owner (Large)	30	6,755	15
Public:			
Federal	-	22,650	50
State and local	, 46	3,141	7
Total	83,912	$45,265\frac{1}{2}$	100%

Most Class 1 and 2 timberland owners are associated with the forest industry and manage their stands for continuous forest production.

The Class 3 owner, on the other hand, includes many types of people such as farmers, ranchers, professional and businessmen, wage earners, and housewives. For the most part, forest management is an incidental part of the Class 3 owner's business activity.

To become better acquainted with the small forest landowner is the purpose of this booklet.

1/ Timber Resource Review figure is 100,000 acres higher--the difference is due to Forest Survey re-inventories made since the TRR.

CLASS 3 FOREST LANDOWNERSHIPS

The following summary from Table 1 points out some interesting size group comparisons:

			Acres of c	ommercial
Size of holding	Owner	rships	Forest land	represented
1	Number	Percent	M acres	Percent
10 - 99 acres	59,743	71	2,022	21
100 - 499 ''	20,910	25	4,346	44
5 00 - 1,999 "	2,741	3	2,512	25
2,000 - 4,999 "	302	_1	974	10
	83,696	100	9,854	100

For example: 4 percent of the Class 3 ownerships (those with 500 or more acres) own 35 percent of the area. Adding the 100 499-acre group, 29 percent of the number of owners control 79 percent of the area.

It has been estimated that some 5,000 Class 3 owners benefit from forestry assistance each year. It has also been assumed that approximately 50 percent of the contacts are repeats, that is, follow-up with owners previously contacted. At that rate it would take approximately 33 years to reach each of these ownerships. Until there is greater coverage through the farm forestry and similar programs, some selection is inevitable - one solution might be to direct attention to those properties that are most likely to follow through. In many cases small owners can be assisted collectively such as: community demonstrations, work shops, forest institutes, show-me trips and other similar devices.

In addition each forest owner following acceptable forest practices should be encouraged to interest a neighbor who needs forestry guidance.



Neighborly assistance

Area of Commercial Forest Land and Number of Class 3 Owners By Size Groups -- Oregon and Washington -- 1952 (A Class 3 Forest Landemer is one having 10 or more but less than 5,000 acres)

Unit	1					Size G				
OHIC	Owners	Area	2,000 - 4,	999 Aores Area	500 - 1,990 Owners	Area	100 - L9 Owners	Area Area	10 - 99 Owners	Acres
	Number	Thousand	Number	Thousand	Number	Thousand	Number	Thousand	Number	Thousand
Western Oregon		gores		gores		WOLOS		acres		geres
Benton	838	120	7	20	1/3	32	296	52	492	16
Clackamas	3.000	236	<u>:</u>	-	43 76	32 65* 17*	بالثبا	56 35 60	2,550 638	115
Clatsop	788 1,564 2,463	76	-	-	14*	17*	136	35	638	والم
Columbia	1,564	175	4	14	51	49	300	60	1,209	52 18
Coos	2,463	303	- 3 8	7_	103	92 47	1,366	186	991	18
Douglas	769 1,975	171		22	54 161	147	352	81	355	21
Eccd River	314	519 37	8	33	16*	163 18*	701 66	235 10	1,105 232	88 9
Jackson	2,779	387	33	116	91	77	649	106	2,006	88
Josephine	912	199		21		77	234	83	646	53
Lane	3,985	380	8	18	1110	81	1,429	231 87	2,1,08	53 50 46
Lincoln	1,450	175	3 5	11	42	31	405 باھل		1,000	Ц6
Linn	2,406	189	5	11	27	18	بالكل	110	1,890	50 67
Marion Multnomah	1,511	128	-	-	7*	11+	152	50	1,352	67
Polk	1,584	148	-	- -	140 143	5° 27	121 21/1	31 30	295	12 20
Tillamook	781	107	-	<u>.</u>	43 40*	324	556	50	518	22
Washington	784 2,207	191	5	15	73	32° 53	230	55	1,899	23 68
Yamhill	1,389	119	-	-2	73 136	72	283	52 55 32	970	15
								-		
estern Washington										
Clallam	1,292	94 147	-	-	8	9 14•	227 1443	148	1,057	37 52 46
Clark	2.979	147	-	-	17*	14.	1413	81	2,519	52
Cowlitz Grays Harbor	1,811	138 172	10	26	24	20	433 476	72 88	1,354 1,256	740
Grays Harbor Island	1,801	172 82	10	25	59 16	35 16	176 132	26	1,256	23 40
Jefferson	870	86			19*	220	174	26 1,2	677	22
King	1.564	142	-	-	39	43	177	55	1,3և8	111
Kitsap	1,564 1,747	75	-	-	-	-	109*	55 30*	1,638	45
Lewis	3.9LB	75 286	~	-	50*	31,0	86 9	161	3,029	91
Mason	1,479	148	-	-	34.0	<u></u>	231	56	1,214	<u> </u>
Pacific	1.036	83	4	14	29	17	177	56 36 72 20	826	16
Pierce San Juan	624ءبا	199	-	-	10*	110	358 167	72	4,058	116
	754	50 159	-	7	29*	20*			558	10
Skagit Skamania	2,051 792	81	3	7 13	24 18	26 17	324 169	71 35	1,700 601	55 16
Snohomish	3,62L	157	4	15	23+	21+	327	50	3.271	77
Thurston	2,083	157 167			22	2),	338	5 9 82	3,274 1,723 256	77 61
Wahkiahum	335 2,694	1/12	-	-	4	14	75 148	20	256	74
Whatcom	2,694	142	3	9	15	14	148	45	2,528	74
		- /					0 -00			
Western Oregon	31,178	3,637	98	319	1,139	901	8,088	1.582	21,853	835
Western Washington	36,649	2,1,1,01/	孙	99	432	361	5, 352	1,097	30,831	883
Douglas-fir Subregion	67.827	6,0771	132	<u></u>	1,571	1,262	13,1,1,0	2,679	52,68L	1,718
Eastern Oregon										
East Cascade2/	1,472	309	23	63	146	124	451	96	852	26
Central Oregon2	3.461	1,077	90	253	430	390	1,877	412	1,064	22
Total	4,933	1,386	113	316	576	514	2,328	508	1,916	48
Sastern Washington										
H-0 2/	2,632	877	26	108	381	1412	745	276	80باء 1	81
R-1 3/	8,304	1,514	31	132	213	324	4, 397	883	3,663	175
Total	10,936	2,391	57	علبه	594	736	5,142	1,159	5,143	256
Pine Subregion	15,869	3.777	170	556	1,170	1,250	7.470	1,667	7.059	304
	* **			/25			20.12/	0.000	07.760	00-
Oregon	36,111	5,023	211	635	1,715	1,415	10,416	2,090	23 . 769	883
Washington	47.585	4.8311	91	339	1,026	1,097	10,494	2,256	35.974	1,139
Fotal Pacific		9,851,1/		974	2,741	2,512	20,910	4,346	59.743	2,022

^{*} Combined with next larger size group to prevent disclosure.

2/ Counties included in subunits:

 East Cascade
 Central Oregon (Elue Mtn.)

 Deschutes
 Saker
 Morrow

 Jefferson
 Crook
 Umatilla

 Klamath
 Grant
 Union

 Lake
 Harvey
 Wallowa

 Wasco
 Malheur
 Wheeler

Region 6		Region 1
Asotin	Kittitas	Ferry
Chelan	Kliokitat	Pend Oreille
Columbia	Okanogan	Spokane
Douglas	Walla Walla	Stevens
Garfield	Yakima	Whitman

^{1/} Timber Resource Review figure is 100,000 acres higher--the difference is due to Forest Survey re-inventories made since the TRR.

COUNTY UNITS

In this report, information on Class 3 forest conditions is discussed by county groups. These county groups represent the smallest possible unit on which reasonable accuracy was obtained from the field sampling. However, most counties within a group have similar conditions.

Sampling standards for the study:

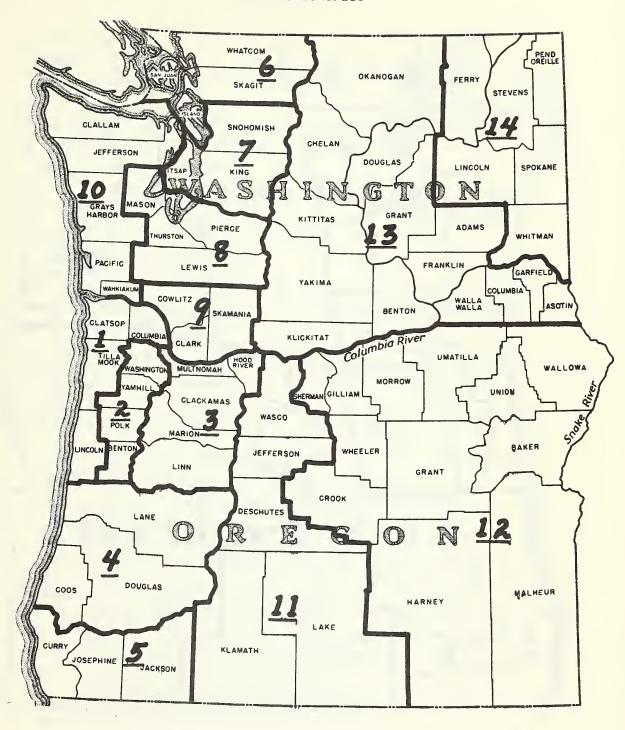
For the Douglas-fir Subregion: Some 30 Class 3 forest ownerships were sampled per county, i.e., forest conditions for County Unit No. 1, which represents 4 counties, was determined by sampling 119 Class 3 ownerships.

For the Pine Subregion:

County Unit No. 11 represents a sample of 59 Class 3 ownerships.
" " 12 " " 89 " " "
" 13 " " 64 " " "
" " 14 (Class 3 conditions were not studied for this area.)

State	<u>Unit</u> number	Counties represented
Western Oregon	1 2 3	Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook and Lincoln Washington, Yamhill, Polk and Benton Clackamas, Marion, Linn, Hood River and Multnomah
	4	Lane, Coos and Douglas
	5	Curry, Josephine and Jackson
Western Washington	7	Whatcom, Skagit, Island and San Juan Snohomish, King and Kitsap
	8	Mason, Thurston, Pierce and Lewis
	9 10	Cowlitz, Clark and Skamania Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor, Pacific and Wahkiakum
Eastern Oregon	11	Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Lake and Klamath
	12	Baker, Crook, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa and Wheeler
Eastern Washington	13	Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Garfield, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Walla Walla and Yakima
	14	Ferry, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens and Whitman

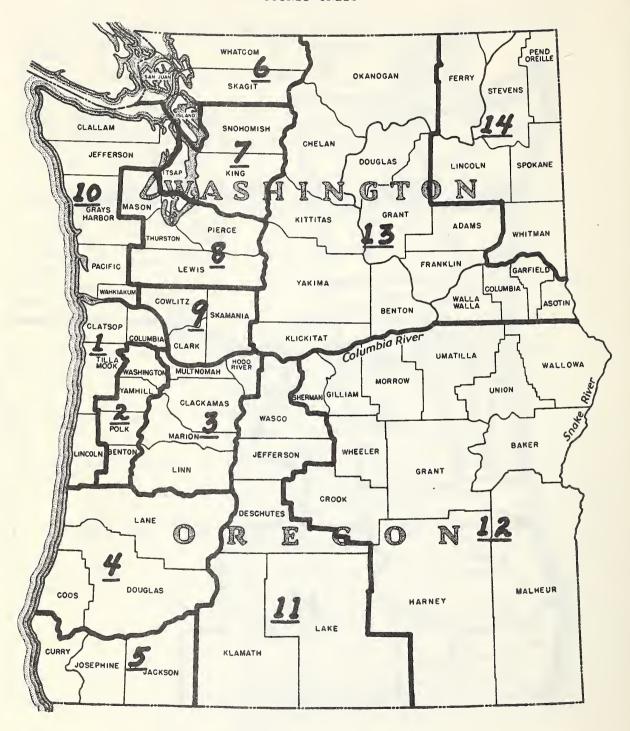
COUNTY UNITS



MAP SHOWING COUNTY UNITS FOR OREGON AND WASHINGTON

Legend
Unit Boundary

COUNTY UNITS



MAP SHOWING COUNTY UNITS FOR OREGON AND WASHINGTON

Legend
Unit Boundary

. /	To	tal				Size Grou	p		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
County unit1/	Owners	Area	2,000 -	4,999 Acres	500 - 1	,999 Acres	100 - 4	99 Acres	10 - 9	9 Aores
	Number	Thousand acres	Number	Thousand	Number	Thousand acres	Number	Thousand acres	Number	Thousand acres
Western Oregon County group #1 2 3 4 5	4,586 6,018 7,691 8,423	533 507 638 1,202	10 12 11 19	36 35 31 58	144 295 124 404	118 184 97 336	1,067 1,053 1,237 3,496	234 169 257 652	3,365 4,658 6,319 4,504	253
5	4,460	757	46	159	172	166	1,235	270	3,007	
Western Washington County group #6	6,862	433	8	21	82	71	771	162	6,001	170
7	6,935	3 7 4	-	-	6L ₊ *	71 66*	611	142	6,260	179 166
8 9	11,936	800 766	7	15	112 58	97 49	1,796 1,045	371 188	10,024 4,474	
10	5,582 5,334	366 467	15	15 42	118	814	1,129	23l ₄	4,474	
Western Oregon	31,178	3,637	98	319	1,139	901	8,088	1,582	21,853	835
Western Washington	36 , 649	2,14103	/ 34	99	432	361	5.352	1,097	30,831	883
Douglas-fir Subregion	67,827	6,0772	/ 132	418	1,571	1,262	13,440	2 ,67 9	52 , 684	1,718
Eastern Oregon										
County group #11	1,472 3,461	309 1,077	23 90	63 253	146 430	124 390	451 1,877	96 1412	852 1 , 064	
Total	4,933	1,386	113	316	576	514	2,328	508	1,916	48
Eastern Washington										
County group #13	2,632 8,304	877 1,514	26 31	108 132	381 213	1412 32H	745 4,397	276 883	1,480 3,663	
Total	10,936	2,391	57	SŢO	594	736	5,142	1,159	5,143	256
Pine Subregion	15,869	3,777	170	556	1,170	1,250	7,470	1,667	7,059	304
Oregon	36,111	5,023	211	635	1,715	1,415	10,416	2,090	23,769	883
Washington .	47,585	4,8312	91	339	1,026	1,097	10,494	2,256	35.974	1,139
Total Pacific Northwest	83,696	9,8542	/ 302	974	2 ,7 1:1	2,512	20,910	کب ہ 3 لب6	59.7 43	2,022

^{*} Combined with next larger size group to prevent disclosure.

^{1/} Counties within each county group are listed on page 4.

^{2/} Timber Resource Review figure is 100,000 acres higher -the difference is due to Forest Survey re-inventories made since the TRR.

OPERATING AND NONOPERATING CLASS 3 FOREST LANDOWNERSHIPS

Class 3 forest landownerships were separated into two broad groups-depending on whether or not there had been cutting. Small forest ownerships which had some commercial cutting during the period January 1, 1947 to December 31, 1952 were classed as operating. Those which had no cutting during that period were called nonoperating. Areas cut during this period are referred to as "recently cutover forest land," in both this report and the Timber Resource Review.

Thus, an operating forest is one on which sufficient cutting occurred between January 1, 1947 and December 31, 1952, to provide reasonable evidence as to forest conditions following cutting.

Table 3 indicates that 36 percent of the Class 3 ownerships for Oregon and Washington were classed as operating during the examination period.

Most forest activity occurred in Oregon, with 46 percent classed as operating.



An operating forest ownership

TABLE 2 Class 2 Forest Landomernha Classified as Operating and None-rating by Size Groups, Gracon and Assidington -- 1922

County Unit2/	Nonoperating Omners Area	ing c	Total	Area	2,000 - 4.	999 Acree	500 - 1.	Size Group - 1.999 Acres	8	- 499 Acres	1 1	10 - 99 Acres	Total Owners Area		2,000 - 4,999 Acres	99 Acres	Size Gro 500 - 1,999 Acree	Size Group		- 499 Acres	10 - 99 Acres	Acres
	Munber	Thousand	Munber I	Thousand		Thousand	Mmber T	Thousand	Mmber	Thousand	Munber	Thousand	Mmber	Thousand	Number T	Thousand	Munber	Thousand	Mumber	Thousand	Mmber	Thousand
Western Oregon County group #1 2 2 4 5	4,586 6,018 7,691 8,423 4,460	533 507 638 1,202 757	1,841 2,513 4,173 3,989 1,780	230 230 44 46 46 47	8 11 18 3	28 30 31 151	220 308 120	136 22,73 100 100	413 580 497 1,979	310 310 145 145	1,326 1,702 3,593 1,684 953	63 727 89 80 80	2,745 3,505 3,518 4,434 2,680	263 280 311 311	1111	11111	25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26	\$\$335	654 473 740 1,517 572	138 252 125 125	2,039 2,726 2,820 2,054	128 128 112
Western Eastington County group #6 7 8 8 9 9	6,862 4 6,935 3 11,936 3 5,334 4	433 374 366 467	2,034 1,435 3,011 1,398 1,934	216 105 328 190 231	# 1 # ~ O	2,22%	66 98 98 98 96 96	25.24.85	410 150 791 618 568	80 39 177 118 115	1,547 1,245 2,147 1,287	24.23	4, R28 5,500 8,925 4,184 3,400	217 269 472 176 236	11110	1 91	73. 73. 73. 73. 73. 73. 73. 73. 73. 73.	10 30 30 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	361 1,005 427 561	82 103 194 70 119	4,454 5,015 7,877 3,737 2,785	222382
Western Oregon	31,178 3,6	3,637	14,296 2,	2,083	92	254	877	635	4,132	791	9,258	363	16,882	1,554	9	52	325	266	3,956	791	12,595	472
Western Washington	36,649 2,4	2,4403/	9,812 1,	1,070	27	8	285	240	2,537	529	6,963	777	26,837	1,370	7	22	177	121	2,815	895	23,868	659
Douglas-fir Subregion	67,827 6,0	6,077	24,108 3	3,153	119	371	1,099	875	6,669	1,320	16,221	287	612,67	2,924	ຄ	47	7.15	387	6,711	1,359	697'96	1,131
Eastern Oregon County group #11	1,472 3	309	, 483 1,829	169	35	20,2	35,75	90 263	1,126	39	211	10	989	140	202	33	42	34,	293 751	57 158	64.1	16 19
Total	4,933 1,3	1,386	2,312	893	90	23%	817	353	1,284	293	530	n	2,621	667	33	28	158	191	1,044	215	1,386	35
Eastern Washington County group #13/	2,632 6	877	1,033	355	18	22	177	185	166	\$9	672	33	1,599	522	8	36	70%	227	579	211	808	87
Pine Subregion (Less group 14)	7,565 2,2	2,263	3,345 1,248	,248	86	306	595	538	1,450	358	1,202	97	4,220	1,015	17	118	362	388	1,623	756	2,194	89
Total Oregon	36,111 5,0	5,023	16,608 2,	2,976	172	528	1,232	886	5,416	1,084	9,788	376	19,503	2,047	39	101	687	727	5,000	1,006	13,981	507
Total Washington (Less group 14)	39,281 3,3	3,317	10,845 1,425	,425	45	671	797	425	2,703	765	7,635	257	28,436	1,892	15	58	351	348	3,394	61.1	24,676	101
Total Pacific Northwest (Less group 14)	75,392 8,3	8,340	27,453 4,401	,401	217	677	1,694 1	1,413	8,119	1,678	17,423	633	666,74	3,939	. 75	165	834	71.5	8,394	1,785	38,657	1,214
Ki arranga kangangan ka									-	American property of						THE REAL PROPERTY.						

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* Combined with next larger size group to prevent disclosure.

1/ Clase 3 forests in which some cutting for connercial purposes was done between January 1, 1947 and Decomber 31, 1952, were classed as operating.

2/ Counties within each county group are listed on page 4.

3/ Timber Resource Review figure is 100,000 acree higher --- the difference is due to Forest Survey re-inventorios made since the TRR.

4/ Date not available.

FARM AND NONFARM CLASS 3 FOREST LANDOWNERSHIPS1/

Table 4 considers two basic ownership groups, farm and nonfarm. For comparison purposes these ownerships are further classified as to operating and nonoperating.

Farm ownerships have a 16 percent edge, both as to number and area, over the nonfarm group. Farm owners also exceed, by about 28 percent the nonfarm owners in number.

The farm owner usually has considerable advantage as a forest manager. He generally lives close to the woods and has equipment that may be converted to woods use. Although many have these advantages, some of them are most apt to neglect the forest crop.

While some farm owners operate the forest as part of the farm unit, many consider the woods in about the same category as the scrap pile. In other words--when an item is needed perhaps it can be found in the woods.

The nonfarm owner generally does not live on the property and considers the forest as an investment. This investment may represent monetary value to the owner or it may be recreational.



Farm and nonfarm owners become better forest managers through group demonstrations

 ± 1 / Farm--A private ownership with 10 or more acres of commercial forest land plus 3 or more acres producing \$150 or more of agricultural products.

TABLE 4 Class 3 Operating and Nonoperating Forest Ownerships by
Farm and Nonfarm , Oregon and Washington — 1952

			Opera	ting±/						Nonopera	ting	
County unit2/		tal d Nonfarm		rm	Nonf	2 ****		tal d Nonfarm	Far		Nonfa	
	Owner's		Owners			Area	Owner	Area	Owners	Area	Owners	
	Number	Thousand acres	Number	Thousand acres	Mumber	Thousand acres	Number	Thousand acres	Number	Thousand acres	Number	Thousand acres
Western Oregon County group #1	1,841	2 7 0	1,392	177	449	93	2,745	263	1,578	137	1,167	126
2	2,513	3 30	1,957	250	556	80	3,505	177	2,933	137	572	40
3 4	4,173 3,989	358 679	2,867	256 254	1,306	102 425	3,518 4,434	280 523	2,368	201 192	1,150 1,868	79 331
5	1,780	446	696	146	1,084	300	2,680	311	1,200	156	1,480	155
Total	14,296	2,083	8,995	1,083	5,301	1,000	16,882	1,554	10,645	823	6,237	731
Western Washington												
County group #6	2,034	216	1,160	114	874	102	4,828	217	2,540	115	2,288	102
7 8	1,435 3,011	105 328	964 2,120	50 139	471 891	55 189	5,500 8,925	269 472	2,707 4,593	120 159	2,793 4,332	149 313
9	1,398	190	604	85	794	105	4,184	176	2,580	101	1,604	75
10	1.934	231	1,007	101	927	130	3,400	236	1,754	114	1,646	122
Total	9,812	1,0702	5,855	489	3,957	581	26,837	1,370	14,174	609	12,663	761
Douglas-fir Subregion	24,108	3,153	14,850	1,572	9,258	1,581	43,719	2,924	24,819	1,432	18,900	1,492
Eastern Oregon County group #11 12	483 1,829	169 724	275 1,528	140 712	208 301	29 12	989 1,632	140 353	489 879	109 278	500 753	31 75
Total	2,312	893	1,803	852	509	41	2,621	493	1,368	387	1,253	106
Eastern Washington County group #13 14 4/	1,033	355	891	269	142	86	1,599	522	1,162	348	437	174
Pine Subregion (Less group 14)	3,345	1,248	2,694	1,121	651	127	4,220	1,015	2,530	735	1,690	280
Total Oregon	16,608	2,976	10,798	1,935	5,810	1,041	19,503	2,047	12,013	1,210	7,490	837
Total Washington (Less group 14)	10,845	1,425	6,746	758	4,099	667	28,436	1,892	15,336	957	13,100	935
Total Pacific Northwest (Less group 14)	27,453	4,401	17,544	2,693	9,909	1,708	47,939	3,939	27,349	2,167	20,590	1,772

^{1/} Class 3 forest in which some cutting for commercial purposes was done between January 1, 1947 and December 31, 1952 -- were classed as operating.

^{2/} Counties within each county group are listed on page 4.

^{3/} Operating and nonoperating total 100,000 acres less than TRR, the difference is due to Forest Survey re-inventories made since the TRR.

^{4/} Data not available.

STAND AGE AT TIME OF CUTTING

The age at which timber is harvested in Oregon and Washington's 83,696 small ownerships is important as they represent half of the private commercial forest land in the two states.

For example: 44 percent of the operating Class 3 owners in western Washington cut timber from stands less than 60 years of age.

Class 3 forest owners will continue to cut younger stands as the market for smaller materials improves.

While better markets, which use thinnings, salvage material, etc., make it possible to improve the growing forest at a profit, they can also create an incentive to cut prematurely.

Class 3 owners need to adopt approved methods of managing young-growth timber. Progressive forest managers have not only the immediate operation in mind, but succeeding ones as well.



Take a good look at your trees before cutting.

TABLE 5 Operating Class 3 Forest Ownerships by Stand Age Class at Time of Cutting, Oregon and Washington -- 1952

7/			Stand-age wh			
County unit	Total	Under 60	60 - 99	100 - 159	160 years	
	Ownerships	years	years	years	and older	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
	Mindoel	rercenc	refreenc	Tercente	Tel cane	
Western Oregon						
County group #1	1,841	23	52	24	1	
2	2,513	31	48	16	5	
3	4,173	27	45	18	10	
4	3,989	3	58	32	7	
5	1,780		40	30	30	
Total	14,296	18	50	23	9	
Western Washington			1			
County group #6	2,034	45	40	13	2	
7	1,435	34	56	6	4	
8	3,011	61	35	1	3	
9	1,398	24	55	17		
10	1,934	40	30	19	11	
Total	9,812	44	41	10	5	
Douglas-fir Subregion	24,108	29	46	18	7	
Easter Oregon						
County Group #11	483		6	47	47	
12	1,829		4	27	69	
Total	2,312		4	31	65	
Eastern "ashington						
County group #13	1,033	-	15	39	46	
Pine Subregion (Less group 14)	3,345	-	8	33	59	
Total Oregon	16,608	16	44	24	16	
					=	
Total Washington (Less group 14)	10,845	40	38	13	9	
Total Pacific Northwest (Less group 14)	27,453	25	41	20	14	

^{1/} Counties within each county group are listed on page 4.

grow the graph that we have the first of the

^{2/} Pata not available.

DEGREE OF STOCKING FOLLOWING CUTTING $\frac{1}{2}$

Forest capacity for continuous yield in growth and dollars relates directly to whether or not each acre grows the proper number of trees.

The local merchant is judged by the stock he carries on the shelves. Likewise the forest manager is judged by the degree of stocking on his land.

For the immediate future, each forest manager should strive for at least 70 percent stocking following cutting.

Much remains to be accomplished since only 59 percent of the operating Class 3 forest ownerships for the Douglas-fir Subregion and 53 percent for the Pine Subregion were in the 70 percent-or-better catagory.

Both farm and nonfarm forest owners must take a second look; there are still too many acres not stocked, just occupying space.

^{1/} This study includes both existing and prospective stocking. Each observation point that was not stocked with an existing crop tree or seedling was rated according to standards as to whether or not stocking was in prospect. TRR standards for prospective stocking: "The factors affecting prospective stocking in these types were classified into three categories: (1) adequacy of seed source, (2) condition of seedbed, and (3) slope and exposure. At each observation point not stocked, the adequacy of seed source was examined and given a numerical rating ranging from 0 to 4. Seedbed condition was assigned a rating of 0 to 3, and slope and exposure was given a rating of 1 to 3 depending on the degree of severity. These three separate ratings were then added together and if the sum was 7 or more the point being examined was classed as 'stocking in prospect'; if the total amounted to less than 7, the point was recorded as 'stocking not in prospect!' Any point with a zero seed source or a zero seedbed rating was classed as 'stocking not in prospect' regardless of the rating assigned the other two factors."

												-				Ì				
č	Total		Stocking		i a T	000 - 4.	4,999 Acres		17	00 - 1	999 Acres	olize group	100	1 1	Acres			10	99 Acre	6
County unital	Operating Ownerships	큄	Medium Low		Owner-	High I	Stocking	IoI	Owner-	Figh S	Stocking High Medium	I Por	Omner- ehips	High	Stocking 1gh Wedium	Low	Owner-	(0)	tocking	Low
			Percent P	+41	Mumber	Percent P	Percent Pe	Percent	Munber	Percent	Percent P	Percent	.,	Percent	Percent P	Percent	Munber	Percent	Percent	Percent
Gounty group #1.	1,841 2,513 4,173 3,989 1,780	%2222	82222	ນນຸຈຸສຸຊ	######	2432 4	25 25 31 15 25 25 25	'8' ag	222 238 23 23 25	28.83E	83238	87.46.1	413 580 497 1,979 663	22825	22272	44844	1,326 1,702 3,593 1,684 953	26228	33×32	おおっぱい
Western Washington County group #6 8 8 9 10	2,034 1,435 3,011 1,338 1,934	23885	##33#	3,522,4	8 1 w v O	2,238	3,,35	3 , % % %	65 % 8 69 \$ 45 % 8 69	242%2	£8283	מי " ו	200 150 1791 568 868	£2252	26838	43°%	1,547 1,245 2,147 737 1,287	22382	8383	82834
Western Oregon	14,296	19	&	g	8	8	30	or	376	2	82	٥	4,132	63	&	80	9,258	8	29	п
Western Washington	9,812	8	×	92	23	55	8	27	382	58	*	80	2,537	58	\$	ដ	6,963	22	%	6
Douglae-fir Subregion	24,108	59	33	21	977	89	30	д	1,099	63	58	6	699*9	19	&	90	16,221	58	35	90
Eastern Oregon County group #11	1,829	38	£3	2,	38	88	33	82	18	2%	8.3	22	821,1	58	22	ಸ್ಟ	211	3%	288	679
Total	2,322	51	07	6	8	35	63	a	\$13	38	20	ជ	1,284	23	38	~	530	8	33	17
Sastern Weehington County group #13	1,033	×	23	18	18	3	58	58	171	\$\$	36	19	166	67	25	*	672	8	25	ม
Pine Subregion (Less group L4)	3,345	53	36	п	86	37	07	23	595	07	97	7	1,450	57	37	٠	1,202	55	82	я
Total Oregon	16,608	8	92	01	172	87	36	16	1,232	95	×	10	5,416	62	31	4	9,788	88	82	ี่ส
fotal Washington (Less group 14)	10,845	26	33	π	45	22	8	20	797	53	35	a	2,703	88	59	ει	7,635	\$\$	35	01
Total Pacific Northwest (Less group 14)	27,453	28	35	og	217	67	8	29	1,6%	55	35	Q.	8,119	19	8	6	17,423	57	32	п
			THE REAL PROPERTY.	The second second		Section and the		CHARLES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART			A COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		S SCHOOL STREET		21212		THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.			

* Combined with next larger eize group to prevent disclosure.

Mincludes both existing and prospective stocking. For definition of prospective stocking see footnote page 14.
The degree of stocking was subdivided into three broad percentage classes. High — when 70 to 100 percent stocked ladds.
Low — 0 to 39 "
Low — 0 to 39 "

2/ Counties within each county group are listed on page 4.

1 Data not available.

REASONS FOR MEDIUM AND LOW STOCKING $\frac{1}{2}$

The most important project following cutting is to provide fully stocked conditions for the next growing period and harvest.

Table 6 on page 15 pointed out that low and medium stocking occurred on 41 percent of the operations of the Douglas-fir Subregion and 47 percent for the Pine Subregion.

Table 7 indicates ground cover to be the principal reason for poor stocking. Generally it is brush in the Douglas-fir Subregion and a combination of brush and perennial sod in the Pine Subregion. Other things no doubt contributed to brush and sod conditions, such as inadequate seed source and rodents eating the seed or damaging the seed-lings to the extent brush and sod took over.

Table 7 also clearly points out the importance of "pre-regeneration plans" prior to cutting. The important thing is to prevent excessive cover competition by providing for:

- 1. An adequate seed source.
- 2. Ground preparation.
- 3. Protection from fire, rodents, grazing, insects, and disease.
- 4. Planting or seeding if nature fails.



Keep each acre growing a forest product by filling in the blanks.

1/ Includes both existing and prospective stocking. For definition of prospective stocking see footnote page 14.

TABLE 7 Factors Contributing to Medium and Low Stocking Following Cutting on Class 3 Forest Ownerships, Oregon and Washington — 1952

2/	Total ownerships			Ground Cover	•		Inadequate	Severe3/	Animals 4
County unit2/	with medium & low stocking	Brush	Perennial sod	Cull or non- commercial species	Deep slash, logs, stump, etc.	Total ground cover	seed	site conditions	rodent and other damage
	Mumber	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Western Oregon									
County group #1	819 978	43 51	5 17	17 4	5 11	70 83	10 2	11 14	9
3	1,585	22	15	14	2	53	17	6	24
4	1,500	25	21	11	19	53 76	6	17	ĭ
5	674	25	21	2	21	69	28	3	
Total	5,556	29	17	12	12	70	10	13	7
Western Washington	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O								
County group #6	856	41	5	24	20	70	IJ	4	v
7 8	517 1,568	38 40	15	24	14 6	76 98	***	24 1	ī
, s	860	30	15	37 15	21	81	2	7	ė
10	559	35	<u> </u>	32	15	83	7	7	
Total	4,360	37	10	22	15	84	4	6	6
Douglae-fir Subregion	9,916	32	14	16	13	75	8	10	7
Eastern Oregon County group #11 12	262 861	21 19	5 18	3 10	18 8	47 55	26 21	26 23	1 1
Total	1,123	19	16	8	10	53	23	23	1
Western Washington County group #13 1454	460	7	23	2	21	53	49	2	*
Pine Subregion (Leee group 14)	1,583	17	17	7	12	53	27	19	1
Total Oregon	6,679	26	17	10	12	65	13	16	6
Total Washington (Less group 14)	4,820	33	12	20	16	81.	9	5	5
Total Pacific Northwest (Less group 14)	11,499	28	15	14	13	70	12	12	6

^{1/} Includes both existing and prospective stocking. For definition of prospective stocking see footnote page 14.

^{2/} Counties within each county group are listed on page 4.

^{2/} Exposure was the principal element contributing to severe site conditione.

^{5/} Dats not available.

CONVERSION OF CLASS 3 FOREST LAND TO OTHER USE

During 1952 some 56,000 acres of recently cutover Class 3 forests were converted to use other than forest production. Some of these uses were: agriculture, suburban development, rights-of-way, reservoir sites, and industrial expansion.

As population increases, so will demands for the conversion of forest land to other uses. Better than 40 percent of the land area of the Pacific Northwest is classified as commercial forest land at the present time. There is no excess of commercial forest land. Further withdrawals, unless carefully planned, may adversely affect future timber supplies.

It is also evident that as population increases, additional commercial forest lands may be needed for recreation, watershed protection and similar uses that would curtail somewhat the use of those lands for commercial timber production. Such use largely involves back-country areas, thus placing additional responsibilities on the Class 3 forest landowner to supply the additional needs.



Sapling stand being converted to other use.

TABLE 8 Class 2 Forest Land that was Converted to Other Use, Oregon and Washington — 1952

County unit2/	Forest	tal		otal		orest land	
county unit	Area	Owner ships	Area	forest land Ownerships	Area	Ownerships	
	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Mumber	
Western Oregon							
County group #1	533,000	4,586	270,000	1,841	817	213	
2	507,000	6,018	330,000	2,513	3,930	445	
3	638,000	7,691	358,000	4,173	10,103	914	
4	1,202,000	8,423	679,000	3,989	15,455	1,043	
5	757,000	4,460	446,000	1,780	3,062	163	
Total	3,637,000	31,178	2,083,000	14,296	33,367	2,778	
Western Washington							
County group #6	433,000	6,862	216,000	2,034	2,245	484	
7	374,000	6,935	105,000	1,435	1,766	518	
8	800,000	11,936	328,000	3,011	4,115	660	
9	366,000 467,000	5,582 5,334	190,000 231,000	1,398 1,934	588 2,822	280 342	
Total	2,440,0004	36,649	1,070,000	9,812	11,536	2,284	
Douglas-fir							
Subregion	6,077,000	67,827	3,153,000	24,108	44,903	5,062	-
Eastern Oregon							
County group #11	309,000	1,472	169,000	483	1,897	114	
12	1,077,000	3,461	724,000	1,829	8,935	63	
Total	1,386,000	4,933	893,000	2,312	10,832	177	
Costone Wooddootoe							
Eastern Washington County group #13	877,000	2,632	355,000	1,033	604	27	
				<u> </u>			2273
Pine Subregion (Less group 14)	2,263,000	7,565	1,248,000	3,345	11,436	204	
Total Oregon	5,023,000	36,111	2,976,000	16,608	44,199	2,955	
Fotal Washington (Less group 14)	3,317,000	39,281	1,425,000	10,845	12,140	2,311	- 244
Total Pacific Northwest (Less group 14)	8,340,000	75,392	4,401,000	27,453	56,339	5,266	

^{1/} Recently cut class 3 forest land which was cleared for agricultural use, rights-of-way, etc. during calendar year 1952.

^{2/} Counties within each county group are listed on page 4.

^{3/} Number of ownerships affected by land conversion.

^{4/} Timber Resource Review figure is 100,000 acres higher — the difference is due to Forest Survey re-inventories made since the TRR.

^{5/} Data not available.

TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT

About 1 percent or 646 Class 3 forest owners in the Douglas-fir Subregion are doing some type of stand improvement work on areas other than those recently cut over.

Each year additional owners are undertaking stand improvement work such as pruning, releasing crowded conditions by thinning, eliminating cull trees, brush eradication, etc. Stand improvement measures for the forest are comparable to the improvement work of an orchardist.

Forest owners can accomplish stand improvement work on a cost-share basis through the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP). Information concerning this program may be obtained by contacting the local county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee (ASC) or the farm forester.

The purpose of the Agricultural Conservation Program is to encourage forest owners to do improvement work that benefits both the owner and the public.





Unthinned

Thinned

Class 3 Forest Land Owner ships on which Timber Stand Improvement (T.S.I.) Work was Donel, By Size Group Douglas-fir Subregion January 1, 1947 to December 31, 1952.

Ownershipe 500 4,999 Acres 100 499 Acres 10 #ith T.S.I. Total Ownerships						Stra oronn			
State groups Ownerships Total Ownerships Total Stae groups Ownerships With T.S.I. Ownerships Winnber Number Numb		Total	Ownerships		4,999 Acres	100	499 Acres	10	- 99 Acres
Number Number<		Ownerships All size groups	A	Total Owner ships	Ownerships with T.S.I.	Total Omerships	Ownerships with T.S.I.	Total Ownerships	
282 1,237 20 8,088 132 21,853 364 466 12 5,352 139 30,831 646 1,703 32 13,440 271 52,684		Munber	Number	Number	Number	Number	Mumber	Number	Number
364 466 12 5,352 139 30,831 646 1,703 32 13,440 271 52,684	Western Oregon	31,178	282	1,237	50	8,088	132	21,853	130
646 1,703 32 13,440 271 52,684	Western Washingto	n 36,649	364	997	ជ	5,352	139	30,831	213
	Douglas-fir Subregion	67,827		1,703	32	13,440	. LL 2	52,684	343

1/ To qualify for recognition, sufficient stand improvement shall have been accomplished to show purposeful intent to improve growing conditions on the forest. The pruning of a few trees or establishment of a few experimental plots did not qualify.



SUMMARY

There is no place for complacency in the Pacific Northwest when only 58 percent of the Class 3 forest ownerships qualified for 70 percentand-better stocking following cutting.

Acre for acre, Class 3 forest landownerships represent a productive potential that cannot be ignored.

Class 3 forest acreage makes up half of the Northwest's private commercial forest area.

Class 3 forests are: Close to market - Better utilization and cheaper transportation costs.

On better sites - Faster growth and early returns.

More accessible - Regular harvests and cheaper logging.

Collectively, these owners have not taken advantage of the growth potential. In fact many owners had no conception of whether good or poor practices were being followed.

Some Class 3 owners handle their forests on a business-like basis and derive a good income, others do not.

The practical small forest owner takes a critical look before he cuts. What needs to be done and how it should be cut is often a difficult decision to make. Richard E. McArdle, Chief, U.S. Forest Service, emphasized this in his talk before the 81st annual meeting of the America Forestry Association when he said:

It's at this point that you probably will need some expert advice. Each and every forest property is a law unto itself. You can learn from your neighbors and from others, but you are not going to get anywhere until you apply that knowledge to a specific property--your own. Your situation may be entirely different from the forest next door. steps I would take on my land probably are not the steps I'd advise you to take on yours. There is no simple, easy rule of thumb that can be applied everywhere. Designing a practical plan of management for growing good timber -- or any other aspect of forest conservation -- requires at least as much skill, experience, and technical knowledge as does the production of any crop. You won't get the answers you need by reading a 4-page pamphlet, by looking at a 20-minute movie, or by attempting to use some rule-of-thumb guide. So don't underrate or undervalue the technical skill required to do a profitable forestry job. It's easy to make a mistake that will cut your long-time income to a third or a fourth of what you could have. You are going to have time and money tied up in this enterprise. It's your time, your land and your money. Get some good out of it.

Previous tabulations indicate certain soft spots that can be strengthened. Some suggestions are:

1. Number of Class 3 ownerships

Small forest owners are a heterogeneous group comprised of farmers, ranchers, businessmen, professional people, wage earners, housewives, retired people, widows, realtors and many others. Most of these owners are engaged in full time occupations which are not particularly connected with timber growing.

The modern approach to healthy living is for the wage earner or family to have an avocation. What better one is there than growing timber?

Farm foresters, who provide on-the-ground assistance to the small owner, report that the hobby approach has developed many competent small forest managers.

As mentioned on page 2 each forest manager should be encouraged to assist a neighbor.

2. Nonoperating Class 3 forest ownerships

Approximately 64 percent of Class 3 forest ownerships were nonoperating during the six-year period from January 1, 1947 to December 31, 1952. Of this nonoperating group, 43 percent are nonfarm owners. Eventually nonoperating forests will become operating ones. Therefore, it is doubly important that these present nonoperating owners appreciate and understand proper forestry practices before they sell or cut.

Recent reports indicate that a sizable portion of the 64 percent which were nonoperating during the 1947-52 period have since become operating.

3. Degree of stocking

Stocking is one of the forester's most important yardsticks. Proper stocking spells the difference between productive and nonproductive forest ownerships.

There are still too few trees on too many acres.

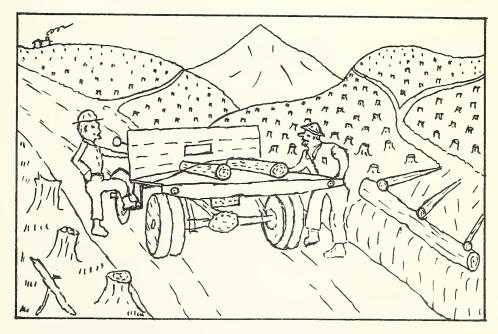
As pointed out in Table 7--"Medium and Low Stocking Following Cutting"--ground cover, principally brush and perennial sod, caused most restocking troubles. Therefore, immediate regeneration following harvest is generally the best answer.

Natural enemies, which are detrimental to seedling establishment and growth, increase with each year's delay in reestablishing the stand.

New emphasis must be placed on pre-regeneration plans. In other words, provide for the next crop before cutting the present crop. Some important items for consideration are:

- 1. Provide an adequate seed source.
- Ground preparation suitable for the establishment of seedlings.
- 3. Rodent control when necessary.
- 4. Protection from fire and excessive grazing.
- 5. Eliminate unwanted species.
- 6. Provide a reforestation fund. For example, set aside so much for each thousand board feet sold.
- 7. Plant or seed promptly when nature fails.

Regeneration is the most important part of the harvesting plan--don't wait until it's too late.



"... and don't forget to bring back some seedlings!"

4. Converting Class 3 forest acres to uses other than growing forest products

A sharp increase in population, plus additional demands on the forest resource, clearly points out that there is no excess of forest land.

Further withdrawal of commercial forest lands needs careful planning.

The forestry part of the recently activated Soil Bank Program will help bring land previously withdrawn back into forest production. For information on this program, contact local county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees or the farm forester.

5. Timber stand improvement

A mistreated forest, like a neglected garden, tends to produce weeds. A healthy productive forest is the result of good management and is the mark of a progressive forest manager.

OBJECTIVE



Each forest acre growing a commercial forest product

